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Disillusionment," "They are Taking Our Farms," "Hewers of Wood and Drawers of Water," "In the Melting-pot of the Races," and the like. Incidentally there is an interesting discussion of the Monroe Doctrine, and in many paragraphs the writer expresses his peace-loving tendencies and hatred of war. The prologue, by Dr. Doremus Scudder, of Honolulu, and the epilogue, by Dr. H. W. Mabie, are valuable additions to the book by two of the ablest American specialists in the problems connected with Japanese immigration.

THE WAR TRADERS. By George H. Perris. London: National Peace Council. 1914. 168 pp. Price, one shilling, paper; two shillings, cloth.

This book is enlarged from a pamphlet of the same title published in July, 1913, by Mr. Perris. It is an enlightening investigation of the history and methods of the great armament trusts which furnish most of the armament material to the governments. Some of the chapters bear striking and appropriate titles: "The Big Twelve," "The Gun-Runners," "The Navy Fashion Shop," "The Dreadnought Era," "The Armor-Plate Ring." Mr. Perris shows how firmly these vast combines are entrenched in the ruling classes; how they command the skill and knowledge supposed to be the sole possession of the Government; how they build for any and all purchasers, playing on the fear of each government, using patriotism as a cloak to veil their purpose, which is—profit. It is a trenchant presentation of the real situation.

THE NEW PATRIOTISM. A Study in Social Obligations. By C. Ernest Fayle. London: 1914. 80 pp. Cloth. Price, one shilling.

Mr. Fayle has made an interesting study of patriotism, its origin and history and its present status. His thesis is that the new conception of international relations does not involve any necessary decrease of national sentiment, but only an enlarged and changed form of expressing this patriotic feeling. Many thinking men today reject utterly the old idea of patriotism, because it is so bound up with the military idea that to abandon the one means to cast aside the other also. In early social development the military form of patriotism was inevitable; but as it no longer represents vital needs, it must find other expression if it is to be preserved and made useful. "The appeal of the New Patriotism . . . to expend upon the betterment of social life, . . . upon the composing of internal differences, upon the promotion of the economic, social, intellectual, and moral well-being of the people, upon the building up of a national life, sane, vital, and vigorous, all the devotion, the determination and energy which has in the past been poured out upon the battlefield."

PRIZE ORATIONS OF THE INTERCOLLEGIATE PEACE ASSOCIATION. Edited by Prof. Stephen F. Weston. Boston: World Peace Foundation. 1914. 185 pp. Postpaid, 75 cents.

Professor Weston has collected in one volume the fifteen peace orations which have won national prizes since the intercollegiate oratorical competitions were commenced in 1906. There is also included the Pugsley

prize essay of 1913. A detailed history of the origin and work of the Intercollegiate Peace Association by Professor Weston precedes the essays, while there is a foreword by President Chas. F. Thwing. The book is dedicated to the Misses Seabury, whose interest and generosity have made possible such a large part of the work accomplished by the association. The book will be of interest to students planning to enter the contests.

ETERNAL PEACE AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ESSAYS. By Immanuel Kant. Translated by W. Hastie. Introduction by Edwin D. Mead. Boston: World Peace Foundation, 1914. 179 pp. Price, 75 cents, postpaid.

Four of Kant's famous essays, as translated by W. Hastie, of Edinburgh, have been reprinted in this volume: "The Natural Principle of the Political Order," "The Principles of Political Right," "The Principle of Progress," "Eternal Peace." There is also a chapter containing selected paragraphs on public law from his "Metaphysics of Morals." In a 20-page introduction, Mr. Mead gives valuable historical data, and interprets the Kantian philosophy as applied to modern international relations. He terms Kant the "prophet of world organization for peace with justice under law."

THE STATE. Its History and Development Viewed Sociologically. By Franz Oppenheimer. Authorized translation by J. M. Gitterman. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1914. 302 pp. Price, \$1.25 net.

Dr. Oppenheimer, professor of political economy at the University of Berlin, Germany, published this work in German in 1908. It has already been translated into five languages. The author takes up successively the theories of the State and its genesis, the development of the primitive feudal state, the maritime, feudal, and constitutional state, and the tendency of this development. As a fundamental thesis, Dr. Oppenheimer postulates the origin and essence of the State to be the subjugation of one group of men by another, the object being the economic exploitation of those subjugated. People, not abstract wealth, are the units of political economy. History is the record of the contest between two methods of obtaining means of development—the political, or seizure; the economic, or labor. From the former has resulted the State. As the economic means gains control, the political disappears, and hence ultimately the exploitation of one class by another will disappear; there will be neither classes nor class interests. The future progress of the nation will be in the direction pointed out by liberal socialism. A society will be established that is free from all monopolistic tendencies. In the coming "freeman's citizenship" there will be no State, but only "society" guided by self-government. The "last remnant of the right of war is doubtless the last unique obstacle in the pathway of humanity; . . . the development of economics is on its way to destroy it." "This has been the path of suffering and of salvation of humanity, . . . from war to peace, from the hostile splitting up of the hordes to the peaceful unity of mankind, from brutality to humanity, from the exploiting state of robbery to the freeman's citizenship."